

PLENTY OF PORTERS.

President Harrison's Message to the Newly Convened Congress Covers a Great Deal of Ground.

A VERY FEW RADICAL DEPARTURES

Suggested, Such as Tariff Reform, Abolition of Tax on Liquors and Tobacco, Restriction of Trusts,

PENSIONS FOR ALL DEPENDENT VETERANS,

Education for Negroes, a Full and Free Ballot, and Subsidies for the Merchant Marine.

FOREIGN RELATIONS, SILVER AND THE COMING NAVY

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The following is a complete copy of President Harrison's first annual message, conveniently divided in its subject matter, so as to be readily read, either in its most important sections or as a whole:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the Government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the President to Congress.

Good-will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other Governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining undisturbed. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The dealings of this Government with other States have been, and should always be, marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed, and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign Governments has secured to us.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds, as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them.

That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will avail with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical interests.

PAN-AMERICAN PLANS.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of Congress, and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse to nations of America. But while the commercial results, which it is hoped will follow this conference, are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better acquaintances which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations, and the settlement of all contentions by methods that civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates with me, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this Capital. An invitation was extended by the Government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial.

TWO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Delegates from 26 nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of Congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting, if indeed, an unprecedented fact that the two international conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of 33 nations.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the plenipotentiary grade. All the States of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this Capital. In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and Ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this Government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of the lower grade to some of our sister Republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a Minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a Minister resident and Consul General.

A HIGHER OFFICE NEEDED.

In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should

be of the uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect. I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of States.

I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be represented to the International Conference now sitting at this Capital.

Our Chinese relations should have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiations under the administration of my predecessor, for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese immigration, and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The attitude of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

AN ENCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PRESENT.

The Fisheries Dispute With the Dominion Government.—An Enlargement of the

Extraditable Offenses Recommended.—Other Foreign Negotiations.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887 when the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views, which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the Islands gave rise to questions of a serious character.

On the 4th of February last, the German Minister at this Capital, in behalf of his Government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as Congress, in February last, was informed.

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, and by the advice and consent of the Senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty powers.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have in most cases met with measures of relieving relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

BROADER EXTRADITION LAWS.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil-doers of the other through any avoidable short-comings in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the Senate.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, and the fact that the United States has a Minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a Minister resident and Consul General.

In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should

plaint, in West India ports, should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as rapid as should be desired. Questions affecting American interests in connection with railways constructed and operated by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

It is urged that other Governments, in pressing Peru to the payment of their claims, have disregarded the property rights of American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated, with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Delagoa Bay Railway in Africa was constructed under a concession by Portugal to an American citizen. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Formal protests have been made through our Minister at Lisbon against this act, and no proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

ALL COMPLICATIONS IN THE MATTER ADJUSTED.

The Good Feeling Existing Between This Country and France.—The International Congress for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

In pursuance of the charter granted by Congress and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important water-way between the ocean, which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent, in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the necessary privileges to be conceded by the latter Republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan river, of which the right bank is a Costa Rican territory.

I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This Government has held itself ready to promote, in every proper way, the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such magnitude and importance to the commerce of this country, and, indeed, to the commercial interests of the world.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French Republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government and people in the International Exposition held at Paris during the past summer. The success of our exhibitors has been gratifying. The report of the Commission will be laid before Congress in due season.

This Government has accepted, under proper reserves as to its policy in territorial matters, the invitation of the Government of Belgium to take part in an international congress, which opened at Brussels on the 18th of November, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the abolition of slave trade in Africa and to prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our interest in the extinction of this crime against humanity in the regions where it still survives has been indicated by the results of emancipation within our own borders.

With Germany the most cordial relations continue. The questions arising from the return to the empire of Germans naturalized in this country are considered and discussed in a temperate spirit, to the entire satisfaction of both Governments.

HAYTI AND RIGHT.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been constituted, which has been duly recognized by the United States.

A mixed commission is now in session in this Capital for the settlement of long-standing claims against the Republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached. This Government has not hesitated to express its earnest desire that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties.

The advancement of the Empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new constitution, containing valuable guarantees of liberty and providing for a responsible ministry to conduct the Government. It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Korea be established on a firm basis, by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulations in that regard.

THE ORIENTAL POWERS.

The friendliness of the Persian Government continues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in missionary labors, and by its cordial disposition of the Shah to encourage the enterprise of citizens in the development of Persian resources. A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An important question which should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The proper adjustment of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this Government has concluded with a number of European States, and it is advisable that our citizens should be treated on the same basis with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a Republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this Capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new Republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

WITHIN OUR GATES.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY BEIGIN UPON EVERY SIDE.

The Condition of the National Treasury.—Suggestions as to the Surplus Problem.—None of the Public Money to be Loaned to Banks.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared, and will be presented to Congress. It presents with clearness the

financial operations of the Government, and I will myself of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$387,000,000, derived as follows: From customs, \$225,532,741.05; from internal revenue, \$131,513,937.79; from miscellaneous sources, \$30,953,321.23. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$281,986,615.00, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$329,979,929.25.

The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$57,470,120.85. For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$385,000,000 and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$295,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$340,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$45,000,000.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, \$90,456,173.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$37,838,937.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures at \$295,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$90,000,000. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$45,000,000, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the effect of inducing Congress with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the Government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public use imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of a large surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business.

It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful use of the money to put it into circulation, and the profit realized by the Government offers a substantial advantage.

A DANGEROUS EXPEDIENT.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of Government bonds, is regarded as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnecessary increase in the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having their deposits in the Treasury should be so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds.

No further use should be made of this money for the purpose of putting it into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and that no need to come to any other source of funds to meet the needs of the Treasury. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerably, enacted.

VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

INEQUALITIES OF THE LAW SHOULD BE ADJUSTED.

All Legislation Upon the Subject Should be in the Line of Protection.—The Tax Upon Tobacco and Spirits Should be Abolished.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy, because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

Some disturbances of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action, and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained, and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties.

Those duties necessarily have relations to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effect by fixing our tariff on the basis of the duties of other countries, and we must have a direct relation to home production, work and wages, and the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

EXTEND THE FREE LIST.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can be made, but without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor.

The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco, which is a burden upon the agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of this tax would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SILVER COINAGE RECEIVES A SHARE OF ATTENTION.

Some Safe Legislation For the Subject Necessary.—The Amount of Money Now in Circulation.—A Further Communication on This Matter Probable.

A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1873 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,109,729, of which \$79,739,229 is chargeable to the last year. The total amount of bank circulation will necessarily continue under existing conditions.

It is probable that the adoption of the suggestions made by the Controller of the Currency, viz: That the minimum deposit of bonds for the redemption of bank notes be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be allowed, would help to maintain the bank circulation.

But, while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on, there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin

in circulation, and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation March 1, 1878, was \$605,793,807. At the close of October 1, 1889, the total was \$1,405,018,000. There was an increase of \$799,224,192 in gold coin, of \$7,334,100 in standard silver dollars, of \$73,311,349 in gold certificates, of \$27,619,718 in silver certificates, and of \$14,073,787 in United States notes, making a total of \$173,976,403. There was during the same period a decrease of \$114,109,729 in bank circulation, and of \$6,481 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was \$896,324,190. The circulation per capita has increased about \$3 during the time covered by the table referred to.

The total coinage of silver dollars was on November 1, 1889, \$343,038,001, of which \$233,539,421 were in the Treasury vaults and \$60,098,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, \$277,319,944 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, \$6,219,577 by gold certificates, and not represented by certificates.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of \$20,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to \$4,000,000. When the law was enacted (February 28, 1878,) the price of silver in the market was \$1.20 4-10 per ounce, making the monthly purchases at that time \$2,400,000. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and now stands at 92 cents per ounce, but the price of silver in the market is still below the bullion value of the dollar.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the Treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificate shows that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their commercial use between the gold and silver dollars, but some of these have been conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars would be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be disastrous to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not treat the dangerous margin of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial use.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes on certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters, and to the fact that it has been so recently proposed. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and to the same end to avoid the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

THE CHINESE CONTINUE TO CROSS THE BORDER.

Some New Measures Will Have to be Adopted if They Are to be Entirely Excluded.—Necessity of Coast

Defenses—Rivers and Harbors, Etc.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the North western frontier. Chinamen landing at Victoria find it easy to pass the border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the custom officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the appointment of additional officers, who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law.

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The Dominion exacts a head tax of \$50 for each Chinaman, and when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them. The Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of a tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

TO PROTECT THE SEAL.

The proclamation required by section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, relating to the killing of seals, was issued by me on the 21st day of March, and a revenue vessel was dispatched to enforce the laws and protect the interest of the United States. The establishment of a revenue station at Point Barrow, as directed by Congress, was successfully accomplished.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures are of a character that rather than diminish the perils of our harbors if subjected to the fire of improved guns, and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for our defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable work for the guns which might be mounted. An appropriation would have been made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns. The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own hands, and very recently recommended to the attention of Congress for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encouraging companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns, a suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the Government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of a public and general advantage and that the usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and more selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion.

A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deteriorations which interrupted and insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

THE TERRY INCIDENT

SHOWS THE NECESSITY FOR JUDICIAL PROTECTION.

The Intimidation of Witnesses in the Federal Courts Should be Stopped—More

Speedy Methods Needed

In the Supreme Court.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a Deputy United States Marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings in the harbor of San Francisco, which, in my judgment, are worthy the attention of Congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. In recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the State laws for the protection of all citizens or the general good disposition of those charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States.

MORE PROTECTION NEEDED.

The duty of protecting its officers, as such, and punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts should not be developed expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities, having first appealed in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States.

The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon courts and grand juries, and to give evidence. There is a manifest result that these witnesses are subjected to great injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the Bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the Judges of the District Courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that such salaries now below \$5,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor performed by these Judges is very unequal; but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to addition and to moving for the government of the people, and as their salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

TO RESTRAIN TRUSTS.

THEY ARE A SUBJECT FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

An International Copyright Law Recommended.—A Revision of the Naturalization Act—Suggestions as to Necessary Penal

Improvements.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition, and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce, and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been recently commented to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

IN NEED OF REVISION.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our government of the person applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by fixing the time for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who can come to our shores to use injurious influence that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but should be expelled.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

The report of the Postmaster General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the Government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost everyone uses the service it offers and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mail has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand.

POST MAIL SERVICE.

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between New York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of a supervision of the postoffice in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion, and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters, would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.